INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH 2

Activity Book

AMADEKAR

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Komîteya Ingilîzî ve hatiye amadekirin.

LÊVEGER

- Komîteya Şopandinê
- Komîteya Fotoşopê
- Komîteya Redekteyê

Ev pirtûk ji aliyê Saziya Minhacan ve, wek pirtûka wanedayînê, ji bo dibistanan hatiye pejirandin.

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Unit 1

Being Polite

- Read the dialogue.

John: I have a reservation. My name is John King.

Concierge: Welcome! May I see your ID, please, Mr. King?

John: Certainly. Here it is.

Concierge: Thank you. Do you have a credit card, sir?

John: Sorry, no, I just have cash.

Concierge: No problem, sir. It will be $50 for the night.

John: Alright, here you go.

Concierge: Thank you. You're in room 507. The room has a queen-sized bed and is non-smoking. Is that okay?

John: Yes, that sounds perfect.

Concierge: Here's your key, sir. Enjoy your stay.

- Correct the sentence. Make it polite.

1. Move.

2. Give me your pen.

3. I want a hamburger.

4. Wait.

5. What did you say?

- Match the situation with the polite phrase.

You bump into someone on the bus.	Congratulations!
Someone tells you they just got married.	Thank you.
Someone gives you a gift.	Pardon?
You didn't understand someone; you want them to repeat themselves.	I'm sorry.
You want someone to give you something.	Please

Unit 2

Sports

- Read the text.

In 1891, a Canadian sports teacher working in a school in the United States invented basketball. He needed a sport for his students to play when they got bored, but the weather was too cold for them to go outside. They had to play in the gym. He hung two baskets on either end of the gym. Then he organized the students into two teams, and told them to pass the ball around and throw it in the baskets.

His students loved the game and learned the 13 rules that the teacher made. In basketball, the players pass the ball to each other with their hands, and dribble the ball across the floor. There are five players on each team. To make a goal, they throw the ball towards the basket, which is a ring about three meters off the ground. Players get more points the farther away from the ring they are. Today, basketball is a popular sport and is enjoyed by millions of people worldwide.

- Circle "basketball", "football", or "both" for each statement.

1. There are two goals.

basketball **football**

both

2. There are five players on a team.

basketball **football**

both

3. They played similar games 2,000 years ago.

basketball **football**

both

4. They play it on green grass.

basketball **football**

both

5. It was invented by a Canadian teacher.

basketball **football**

both

6. They play with their hands.

basketball **football**

both

7. There are rules for playing.

basketball **football**

both

8. It is a very popular sport.

basketball **football**

both

9. It is the most popular sport in the world.

basketball **football**

both

Grammar

The Verb "To Be"

The verb **"to be"** expresses a state of being. It has three forms in the present tense: "am", "is", and "are".

Form:

Pronoun/Noun + verb "to be" + complement

In the present tense, the verb "to be" has three forms: **"am", "is",** and **"are".**

"Am" is used for the first person.
"Is" is used for singular third person.
"Are" is used for second person and plural third person.

Examples:

- I **am** a teacher.
- You **are** a football player.
- He **is** late today.
- We **are** Americans.

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of "to be".

1. I __________ happy.
2. We ____________ ready to work.
3. She ________ very funny.
4. They _________ good players.
5. The teachers ______________ smart.
6. Osman ______________ strong.

- Match the sports idiom with its meaning.

Idiom	Meaning
throw in the towel	be fair
the ball is in your court	to start something
get the ball rolling	give up
play by the rules	make a mistake
drop the ball	something is your responsibility

Unit 3

Music

- Read the dialogue.

Lana: What kind of music do you listen to?

April: Here in Canada, we like many types of music, but my favorites are hip hop and rock. What about you?

Lana: In Syria, we have our own traditional music.

April: Very interesting. What kind of instruments do you use?

Lana: We use tembur, oud, daf, and drums. What do Canadian musicians use?

April: We use guitars, pianos, and drums. Sometimes we also use the violin. Do you like English songs, or songs in your own language?

Lana: I like Syrian music because it is in many different languages like Arabic, Kurdish, and Syriac. Syrian music is very colorful.

- Match the words to the pictures.

tembur

guitar

oud

piano

violin

daf

drums

Grammar

Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is used for actions happening now or for an action that is unfinished. This tense is also used when the action is temporary.

It is used with adverbs like **now, at the moment, today, tonight, this week/month/year.**

Form:

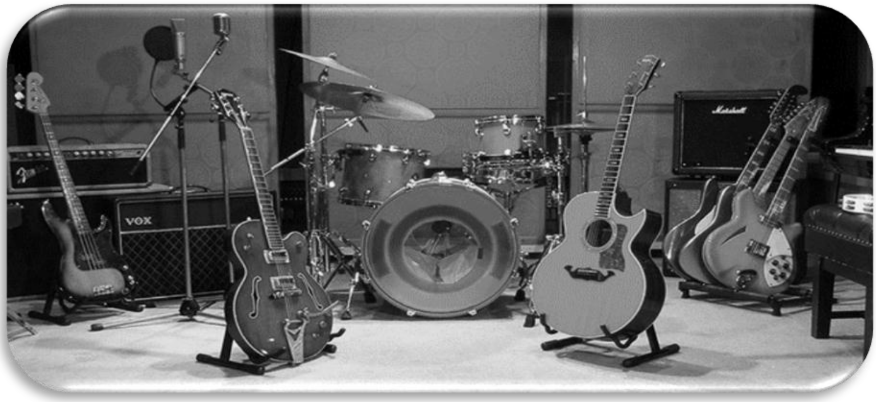
Subject + "to be" + verb+ -ing + complement

Examples:

I am playing the guitar today.
He is singing a song tonight.
They are living in Paris now.

- Choose the correct verb: simple present or present continuous.

1. I (cook, am cooking) noodles for dinner tonight.
2. I (play, am playing) sports every day.
3. I (run, am running) a race today.
4. My parents (arrive, are arriving) now.
5. Our study group (reads, is reading) books every Thursday.
6. Fatima (goes, is going) to the market this week.



-Rewrite the sentence in present continuous tense.

1. I eat hamburgers.

   I am eating hamburgers.

2. She goes to school.

3. We study our lessons.

4. The football players exercise.

5. The girl rides the bus.

- Talk to your classmates. Find someone who…

	Name	More Information
…likes Syrian music		
…thinks they can sing		
…can play a musical instrument		
…likes the same music as you		

Unit 4

Birthday Parties

- Read the invitation and answer the questions below.

1. Whose birthday is it?

2. How old are they?

3. What day and time is the party?

4. Where is the party?

5. What should you bring?

- Rewrite the statements in present continuous tense as questions.

1. She is listening to the music.

2. Peter is going to the party.

3. They are bringing gifts.

4. The family is hanging the decorations.

5. My mother is cooking dinner.

6. She is cutting the cake.

- Make the following sentences in present continuous tense negative.

1. We are drinking juice.

2. You are singing "Happy Birthday".

3. The children are eating the cake.

4. Sami is playing the tembur.

5. Sami's friends are laughing.

6. They are enjoying the party.

- **Plan your perfect party.**

Friends:

Place:

Time:

Music:

Foods:

Cake:

Unit 5

Environments

Grammar

Parts of speech

Adjective

Adjectives are describing words, such as *blue*, *angry, cold, dry* and *hard*. An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun. It tells us more and gives us extra information about something.

In English, usually, adjectives come before the noun. You don't say **bus yellow**, you say **yellow bus**.

However, if they are used with an auxiliary verb like "to be", then the adjective may come after the noun. For example, the **bus** is **yellow.**

Examples:

- I live in a **big** house.
- I saw a **red** car.
- Put this in the **wooden** box.
- The weather is **cold** in Siberia.
- Hussein's mother is **French.**

- Choose the correct adjective.

1. The desert is a (dry, wet) place.
2. It is (cold, warm) in the tundra.
3. The forest is a (quiet, noisy) place.
4. The grassland is a (wide, small) place.
5. Rainforests are very (rainy, sunny).

- Underline the adjectives in the sentences.

1. The red car was very slow.
2. The strong athlete won a gold medal.
3. I bought a big beautiful vase.
4. Give this to the tall Syrian man.
5. English people are quiet and reserved.
6. My bag is the brown leather one.

- Write the name of the environment based on the information.

1. It is often covered in snow all year.

2. It covers almost 3/4 of the world's surface.

3. It has wide open plains.

4. It is the driest environment in the world.

5. It can be very hot and rainy, or cold and dry.

6. It includes ponds and lakes.

7. Many different types of animals live here.

8. It has very little water.

9. This environment is found in Russia and the Arctic.

10. It has few trees and lots of tall grass.

- Read the dialogue.

Azad: Hi, little brother. What was your favorite lesson at school today?

Ahmed: Today we had a lesson about different environments in English class.

Azad: Oh, very nice. I am interested in that subject. Can you tell me more?

Ahmed: Yes. Our teacher said that there are five different types of environments: the tundra, the desert, the grassland, the forest, and marine environments.

Azad: And which is your favorite?

Ahmed: I like the marine environments because there are so many beautiful types of fish living underwater. Do you have a favorite, Azad?

Azad: Yes. I like the forest because there are a lot of different animals like monkeys, bears, and deer living there. There are also different types of forests – some are rainy and hot like the rainforest, and others are cold and have trees that are green all year.

Unit 6

Caring for the Earth

Grammar

Parts of Speech

Adverb

An adverb modifies an adjective, verb, or another adverb. An adverb gives a description of how, where, when, or in what manner something is done or happens.

Normally, adverbs end in **–ly,** but there are lots of adverbs that don't end in this way.

Examples:

- He drives **carefully** in the snow.
- She lives **far away** from here.
- I will **always** love shawarma.
- That was a **really** difficult test.
- The paper sits **under** the box.
- Jordan is **south** of Syria.

- Underline the adverbs in the text.

An endangered animal is one that is at risk of becoming extinct, or at risk of no longer existing.

Animals are quickly becoming endangered due to environmental changes. Their homes are being destroyed faster than ever before. Many of these causes are easily prevented.

Unfortunately, many areas that used to be home to a lot of animals, have been turned into places where humans now either live or spend time, such as a parking lot or mall.

Other animals are carelessly hunted by humans who are seeking money. We must take action immediately to prevent animals from dying out.

Fortunately, many laws are written to help prevent complete extinction of many species. As with any law, there are people, known as poachers, who thoughtlessly ignore them and still kill animals for either their fur or meat.

- Mark the statements as true (√) or false (×).

1. Animals are becoming endangered by themselves. ☐

2. Humans are destroying animals' homes. ☐

3. We must take action to prevent animals from dying out. ☐

4. Poachers hunt animals legally. ☐

- Write the correct adverb in the spaces.

1. Maria is happy. She smiles __________.
happily
2. Simon is loud. He shouts ___________.

3. Her English is fluent. She speaks English __________.

4. Poachers are careless. They hunt ____________.

5. Our mom was angry. She spoke to us ____________.

6. The painter is awful. He paints ____________.

7. Salim is a wonderful tembur player. He plays the tembur ___________.

8. Hiba is very quiet. She walks out of the house __________.

9. She is a good dancer. She dances really __________.

10. This exercise is simple. You _________ have to put one word in each space.

Unit 7

Sharing is Caring

Grammar

The Verb "to have"

"Have" and "has" are used to show possession. The past tense of "have" is "had".

"Has" is used with the third person singular (he, she, it). It is also used with singular nouns.

Examples:

- He **has** a boat.
- She **has** a meeting next week.
- The elephant **has** a long nose.

"Have" is used with plural pronouns, first person pronouns, and second person pronouns (I, you, we, they). It is also used with plural nouns.

Examples:

- They **have** two cars.
- I **have** a cat.
- The students **have** a lesson today.

- Choose the correct form of "to have" ("have" or "has").

1. The king (have, has) many beautiful gifts.
2. They (have, has) a charity that helps the poor.
3. The students (have, has) a shared bedroom.
4. I (have, has) three footballs, but I share them with my friends.
5. The quilt-maker (have, has) a house in the mountains.

- Choose the correct form of "to have" (past or present tense).

1. Last week I (had, have) a speech at the town hall.
2. She (had, has) a car two years ago, but it broke down.
3. Ibrahim (has, had) three sisters.
4. Do you (had, have) football practice today?
5. Johnny (had, has) the flu two months ago.

- Read the dialogue.

Bassam: Hi, Sarah. Did you have a fun summer?

Sarah: I did. I took fun trips with my family. What did you do over the summer?

Bassam: My summer was wonderful. I went to build houses for homeless people.

Sarah: Wow! Very nice. Who went with you?

Bassam: A group of my friends.

Sarah: Was it hard?

Bassam: Yes, it was very hard. The days were very hot and we were always muddy.

Sarah: That sounds difficult. Why did you go if it was so hard?

Bassam: Because I wanted to share with other people. It was hard work, but in the end, to see the families smile at their new houses made it all worth it.

- Discuss with your friends and write down four ideas of things you can do to help people in your community.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Unit 8

Health is Wealth

Grammar

Question Words

Who is only used when referring to people.
(I want to know the person)

- **Who** is the best football player in the world?

Where is used when referring to a place or location.
(I want to know the place)

- **Where** is the library?

When is used to refer to a time or an occasion.
(I want to know the time)

- **When** do the shops open?

Why is used to obtain an explanation or a reason.
(I want to know the reason)

- **Why** are they always late?

(Normally the response begins with "Because...")

What is used to refer to specific information.
(I want to know the thing)

- **What** is your name?

Which is used when a choice needs to be made.
(I want to know the option)

- **Which** meal did you order – the pizza or the pasta?

How is used to describe the way something is done.
(I want to know the way)

- **How** do you cook kebab?

- Choose the correct question word.

1. (What, Why) is her favorite color?

2. (Which, How) does he know the answer?

3. (What, Where) do you live?

4. (Which, When) pair of shoes will you wear?

5. (When, Who) is that man in the blue shirt?

6. (Who, When) is his birthday?

- Write the correct question word in the space.

1. ____________ is the time?

2. ____________ can I learn English quickly?

3. ____________ foods should I eat to stay healthy – vegetables, or cake?

4. ____________ should we eat healthy? What is the reason for it?

5. ____________ did you go on vacation last summer?

- Sort the phrases in the box.

sitting inside all day	exercising
using the internet all day	eating vegetables
washing your hands	eating a lot of sugar
smoking cigarettes	brushing your teeth
eating protein and whole grains	eating greasy food

Healthy Things	Unhealthy Things

Unit 9

Friendship

Grammar

The Verb "to be" in the Past Tense

Form:

For he, she, it, I, and singular nouns, we use **"was".**

For they, we, you, and plural nouns, we use **"were".**

There are three forms of "to be" in the past tense: **affirmative, interrogative,** and **negative.** We use affirmative when making a positive statement, interrogative when asking a question, and negative when making a negative statement.

Affirmative Examples:

- I **was** in Paris last year.
- We **were** at the stadium yesterday.

Negative Examples:

- He **was** not with us at the party.
- The workers **were** not very happy.

Interrogative Examples:

- **Were** you in London last year?
- **Was** Walid in the classroom on Wednesday?

- Write the correct past tense form of "to be" in the blanks.

My friend Rimon ___was___ my neighbor five years ago. He __________ my best friend. We ___________ very close. Our families ___________ always together. His brother Ammar _________ on the same football team as me. I _____________ not at home when he came to see me last week because I __________ busy. I _________ very sad about that, but he called me and told me he __________ in town. We finally met at our favorite restaurant and had lunch. We _________ very happy to see each other.

- Make negative statements from the sentences below.

1. The children were very noisy.

   The children were not very noisy.

2. He was my friend.

3. We were very excited.

4. You were nervous.

5. The teacher was calm during the lesson.

- Make questions from the sentences below.

1. The weather was hot.

2. The animals were scared by the earthquake.

3. Lilav was loyal to her friends.

4. The train was late.

5. They were entertained by the TV show.

- Write a paragraph about your best friend. What is their name? How old are they? Where do they live?

Unit 10

World Customs

Grammar

Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous describes actions or events in a time **before now**, which began in the past and is **still going on** at the time of speaking. In other words, it expresses an **unfinished or incomplete action** in the past. It is often used with the word "when".

Form:

Subject + was/were + Verb (1) + -ing + Complement

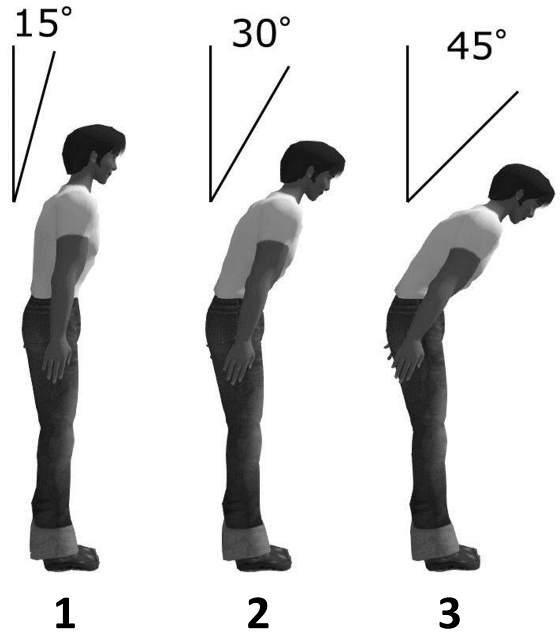
Examples:

1. I was playing on the seesaw when I saw the dog.
2. Rachel was watching television.
3. They were doing their homework when Annie came.

- **Read the text.**

In Japan, people often bow to each other as a greeting. There are many reasons that Japanese people bow, but it is mostly used to show respect. When you bow, you show that you are placing the other person over yourself.

There are different types of bows. The first type is used for friends or someone you know well. The second type is used in business situations, and the third is used for very important people. It is also used to apologize or show guilt.



- Make the sentence in past continuous tense.

1. I ____**was playing**____ (play) football when the rain started.

2. We ____________________ (watch) an interesting film.

3. The girls ____________________ (study) hard all night.

4. Hannah _______________________ (walk) to the store.

5. You __________________________ (drive) very badly.

6. The birds ______________________ (sing) beautifully.

7. He _________________________ (visit) Washington when he saw the President.

8. Evin ________________________ (talk) with her brother over video chat.

- Answer the questions.

1. What foods from other countries have you tried? Which ones did you like?

2. Do you often see people wearing clothes from different cultures in the streets of your town? Do you know where they are from?

3. Do you ever listen to music from other cultures? Do you know the names of any of the artists?

4. If you could live in any other country, which country would you live in and why?

Unit 11

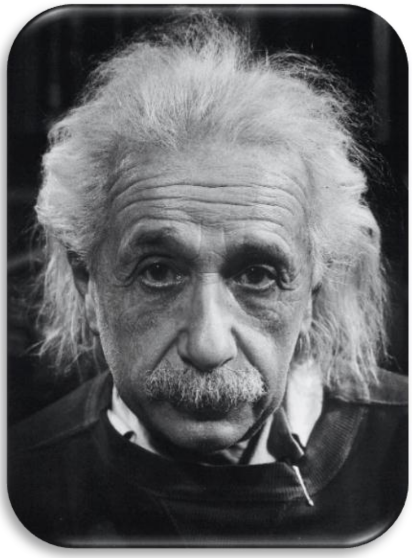
Persistence

- Read the text.

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein is considered one of the smartest people who ever lived. However, he was not always seen that way. Albert Einstein failed many times before he finally succeeded.

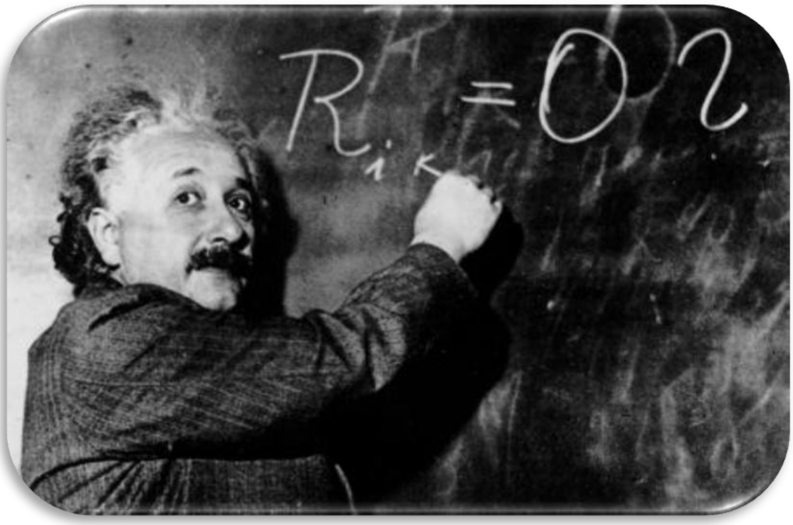
Einstein was slow to speak, and did not use words until he was two years old. When he was eight, his teacher said that he would never succeed. Many teachers thought he had a learning disability. He left school at age 15. He also failed his college entrance exams at 16. At 20, his math teacher called him a "lazy dog". A year later, he graduated at the bottom of his class and was the only student without a job.



At 30, his life began to change. He finally found a job as a college professor, and two years later, he wrote his famous scientific theory. At 43, he won the Nobel Prize. He moved to America and enjoyed a career as a very famous scientist.

- Mark the statements as true (√) or false (×).

1. Albert Einstein is considered one of the smartest people to have ever lived. ☐
2. Albert Einstein succeeded from the beginning. ☐
3. Einstein did not use words until he was two years old. ☐
4. Einstein left school at age 15. ☐
5. At age 20, Einstein won the Nobel Prize. ☐



- Make the past continuous sentence negative.

1. The sun was shining every day that summer.
2. I was cooking dinner for everyone.
3. She was talking quietly in class.
4. He was waiting for you.
5. The dog was barking at them.
6. I was planning about my studies.

- Make the past continuous sentences into questions.

1. She was washing her clothes.

2. You were watering the flowers.

3. She was singing a song.

4. He was feeding his cat.

5. They were exercising all day.

6. Ruken was planting flowers in the garden.

Unit 12

World Languages

Grammar

Conjunctions

A conjunction joins two ideas or shows the relationship between two parts of a sentence. There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

Coordinating:

Coordinating conjunctions join words or phrases together. They include **for, and, nor, but, or, yet,** and **so.**

- I love to feed the ducks **and** watch the boats on the lake.

Subordinating:

A subordinating conjunction introduces a part of the sentence that is dependent on the second part. They include **if, as, because, since, though,** and **until.**

- **Because** of you, I have stopped smoking cigarettes.

Correlative:

Correlative conjunctions work in pairs. You must use both of them in different places in a sentence to make them work. They include **both/and, either/or, neither/nor,** and **whether/or**.

- I will have **both** the cake **and** the hot chocolate.

- Write the correct conjunction in the space.

either/or	so	not/but	and
but	until	whether/or	as

1. I like tea ___________ coffee.
2. He reads magazines, ____________ he doesn't like to read books.
3. You can order __________ the pizza _______ the hamburger.
4. _________ we fly high in the plane, we eat our lunch.
5. He did the work _______ for other people, _______ for himself.
6. I started school last week, ________ now I am busy all the time.
7. You don't know what you have _________ it is gone.
8. I didn't know __________ you would want to watch a movie _________ read a book.

Sound Like a Native Speaker

Here are some ways to sound like a native speaker in English.

To show interest, say:

Wow!

Really?!

You're kidding.

No way.

Cool.

Instead of "yes", say:

Sure.

Fine.

Of course.

Right.

You bet.

Instead of "how are you", say:

How's it going?

What's up?

What are you doing?

How have you been?

When you want to change the topic, say:

By the way…

Anyway…

Actually…

Meanwhile…

<u>How Are You Feeling Today?</u>

We need to expand our vocabulary when answering the question:

<u>How are you?</u>

Great	**Good**
Wonderful	**Well**
Not bad	**Awesome**
Alright	**Happy**
Really Good	**Fantastic**

Can you think of any other ways to say how you feel?

Terrible	**Sad**
Not so good	**Tired**
Sleepy	**Angry**
Exhausted	**Sick**

Remember, don't use the word "fine". This is a generic answer, and we want to practice other ways of saying how we feel.

Practice in pairs. Ask each other "how are you?"

Try not to use the same answer twice.

Unit 13

Making Mistakes

Grammar

Interjections

Interjections are words used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion.

Examples:

1. **Wow!** That is a lot of food.
2. **Phew!** We barely arrived on time.
3. **Well,** it's getting late. Time to go home.
4. **Ouch!** That hurt!
5. **Oh no!** I forgot my homework at home!

- Read the text.

Native English speakers often use interjections to express emotions. Here are some common interjections and their meanings:

- "Aah!" is used when someone is scared.
  - Aah! There is a snake in my kitchen!

- "Eww" shows dislike or disgust.
  - Eww! This kitchen hasn't been cleaned in months.

- "Oops!" is used when someone makes a mistake.
  - Oops! I dropped my bag.

- "Hmm" is used when someone is thinking.
  - Hmm. I'm not sure about that.

- "Bravo!" is used when someone does a good job.
  - You had the best grade in the class. Bravo!

- "Aww" is used when someone sees something cute.
  - Aww, what a cute baby!

- Read the text.

Alex never studied for school. He spent all of his time playing on the computer, watching TV, and skipping school. No matter how much his father begged him to go to school, he would not listen. "School is not important." Alex said.

When the time came for the final exam, Alex went to the school. "I already know everything", he thought. "This exam will be easy." But when he got his test results back, he was shocked. He had failed the exam. All of his friends got good grades. They bragged to him about going to university and getting good jobs. Alex was full of regret. He went to his teacher and pleaded with her for a second chance. She said he could repeat the school year again. He spent all of his free time studying, and finally passed the exam. He learned from his mistake, and was accepted into university.

- Write a paragraph about a time you learned from a mistake.

Unit 14

Controlling Your Temper

Grammar

Comparative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives are used to compare differences between the two objects they modify. They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared.

Examples:

- The mouse is smaller than the cat.
- The lion is more dangerous than the dog.

Notice:
Comparative adjectives with more than three syllables are formed by putting "more" in front of the adjective.

For two-syllable adjectives ending in –y, you drop the "y" and add "-ier".

Examples:

- **more** expensive
- **angry - angrier**

- Choose the correct form of the comparative adjective.

1. Going to class is (importanter, more important) than watching TV.
2. This box is (smaller, more small) than the one I lost.
3. My house is (larger, more large) than her house.
4. This dress is (beautifuler, more beautiful) than the blue one.
5. The cheetah is (faster, more fast) than the tiger.
6. The poor quilt-maker was (generouser, more generous) than the selfish king.

- Make comparative sentences from the nouns and adjectives.

1. Mary Ali tall

   Mary is **taller** than **Ali.**

2. My teacher me old

3. Dolphins fish intelligent

4. The truck the car noisy

5. Baran Bangin happy

6. The park the street clean

- Read the dialogue.

Teacher: Hello, class. Today we are going to talk about anger. To start, can you tell me some things that make you angry?

Zana: When I hear loud sounds.

Yara: When I see someone hurting animals.

Basil: When I see someone throw trash on the ground.

Teacher: Those are all good reasons to be angry. What do you usually do when you get angry?

Zana: I try to go somewhere else.

Yara: I tell the person who is making me angry to stop.

Basil: I give them advice. I tell them not to throw trash on the ground.

- Write about yourself. What makes you angry? What do you do to calm down when you are angry?

____

____

____

____

____

____

Unit 15

Wonders of the World

-Read the text.

The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China is an ancient wall built 500 years ago in northern China. The wall is not just one wall, but many different walls that sit on China's northern border. If you put all the pieces of the wall together, it would stretch more than 21,000 km! It is the longest man made structure in the world. Some parts of the wall made of brick and stone ten meters high. In other places, it is little more than mounds of earth.

The first emperor of China wanted to build a strong wall to defend it. Over the next thousand years, millions of people worked on the wall. The people who built the wall were not treated very well. They were often peasants, slaves, and people that the emperor wanted to punish.

Some historians think that at one time, over a million soldiers guarded the wall. Though the Great Wall was built to defend against invasion, it didn't really work. Many tribes to the north of China went over or around the wall and defeated the Chinese army in battle.

- Mark the statements as true (√) or false (×). If it is false, write the correct sentence.

1. The Great Wall of China is located in the north of China. ☐

____

2. The wall is a single wall. ☐

____

3. The wall was built in 200 years by hundreds of workers. ☐

____

4. The people who built the wall were not treated well. ☐

____

5. The wall has over 300 guard towers. ☐

____

6. The wall worked – it saved China from invasion. ☐

____

Grammar

Superlative Adjectives

Superlative adjectives are used to describe an object which is at the upper or lower limit of a quality. They are used in sentences where a subject is compared to a group of objects.

Example:

- The giraffe is the **tallest** animal in the world.

Notice:
When a superlative adjective is three syllables, we put "most" in front of the adjective.
When an adjective ends in –y, to make it superlative, drop the –y and add "-iest".

Examples:

- **most** important
- **happy - happiest**

- Write sentences with superlative adjectives based on the members of your family.

funny ~~old~~ young strong
intelligent happy generous

1. Hisham is the oldest member of my family.
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________
5. ______________________________
6. ______________________________
7. ______________________________

- If you could travel to any of the New Seven Wonders of the World, which would you choose and why?

- If you could choose an eighth wonder of the world, what would you choose and why?

Unit 16

The Amude Cinema

-Write the correct words in the blanks.

film	**children**	**projector**
flames	**hero**	**garden**

The Amude Cinema Fire

On November 13, 1960, all elementary-aged schoolchildren in the city of Amude were watching a _________ about Algeria in the city's cinema.

Hundreds of __________ happily went to the cinema, excited to see the film. It was the last showing of the day, and 500 children were packed into the wood, straw, and clay building. Children sat wherever they could find seats, and many stood.

The __________ had been running all day, showing the film to hundreds of others. In the last showing, it overheated and caught on fire. __________ spread quickly through the building.

One man, Muhammad Said Agha Dakori, forced his way into the cinema and saved fourteen boys from the fire, before losing his own life. Today, he is considered a ________. One of the boys he saved is now a doctor living in Sweden.

The place where the cinema once stood is now a _________ to remember the 283 people who died in the fire. There is a large and beautiful picture of Muhammad Said Agha Dakori there.

- Mark the statements as true (√) or false (×). If it is false, write the correct sentence.

1. The Amude Cinema fire happened in 1984. ☐

____

2. The cinema was made of wood, straw and clay. ☐

____

3. The children were watching a film about Algeria. ☐

____

4. The fire started from a burning tire. ☐

____

5. Muhammed Said Agha Dakori saved 14 boys. ☐

____

6. One of the boys Dakori saved is a doctor in Germany. ☐

____

- Write the correct answer ("how much" or "how many").

1. How _____________ water is in the container?

2. How _____________ students are in the class?

3. How _____________ sugar should I put in the cake?

4. How _____________ rice should we cook?

5. How _____________ animals are in the yard?

6. How _____________ money is in your wallet?

- **Put the words in the table.**

honey children hats people
coffee tea flour eggs sand time
chairs freedom phones

How Much	How Many

Lesson Distribution Plan for the Academic Year

The week / The month	The first week	The second week	The third week	The fourth week
September			Unit 1	Unit 2
October	Unit 3	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
November	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 6	Unit 7
December	Unit 7	Unit 8	Unit 8	Unit 9
January	Unit 9	**Evaluation**	**Holiday**	**Holiday**
February	Unit 10	Unit 10	Unit 11	Unit 11
March	Unit 12	Unit 12	Unit 13	Unit 13
April	Unit 14	Unit 14	Unit 15	Unit 15
May	Unit 16	**Evaluation**		